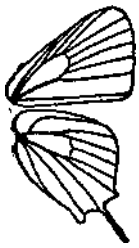
are crossed by white lines, much as in *m-album*. The anal angle is marked with black, followed outwardly by a broad patch of iridescent greenish-blue scales. Between the end of the sub-marginal vein and the first median nervule is a black spot sur-mounted with carmine, edged inwardly with black; three or four carmine crescents similarly edged, but rapidly diminishing in size, extend as a transverse submarginal band toward the costa. Ex-panse, 1.25 inch.

Early Stages.—Unknown.

Alcestis is found in Texas and Arizona.

(10) Thecla melinus, Hobner, Plate XXIX, Fig. 31, $; Plate XXXII, Fig. 20, $; Plate V, Fig. 39, *chrysalis* (The Com-mon Hair-streak).



Butterfly.—Much confusion has arisen from the fact that this insect has received a number of names and has also been con-founded with others. Fig. 31 in Plate XXIX repre-sents the insect labeled *humuli,* Harris, in the Ed-wards collection; Fig. 20 in Plate XXXII represents the insect labeled *melinus,* Htibner. There is a very large series of both in the collection, but a minute comparison fails to reveal any specific difference. *Humuli* of Harris is the same as *melinus* of Hdbner; and recent authors, I think, are right in sinking the FIG 130 — name given by Harris as a synonym. This common Neuration of little butterfly may easily be recognized by its plain nu*kda (After slaty upper surface, adorned by a large black spot, Scudder.) Typ- crowned with crimson between the origin of the two tails of the secondaries. Expanse, 1.10-1.20 inch.

Early Stages.—These are in part well known. The caterpillar feeds on the hop-vine. *Melinus* is found all over tem-perate North America, and ranges southward into Mexico and Central America at suitable elevations.

(n) Thecla acadica, Edwards, Plate XXIX, Fig. 15, $; Plate V, Fig. 35, *chrysalis* (The Acadian Hair-streak).

Butterfly.— The male is pale slaty-gray above, with some ill-defined orange spots near the anal angle, the usual oval sex-mark on the fore wing. The female is like the

male above; but the orange spots at the anal angle of the hind wings are broader, and in some specimens similar spots appear on the fore wings near the inner angle. On the under side in both sexes the